

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON



DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL 4 No. 33

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1912

Six Months 50c

Whole Number 189

"There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today!"

I. W. W. ON TRIAL NOT JOE ETTOR

Ettor-Giovennitti Jury Listening to Defense—
Wood Dodges Process Server.

FRED MOORE DENIED RIGHT TO TALK

St. John's Pamphlet on the I. W. W. Read From
Cover to Cover—"Worker" May Be In-
troduced—Three Weeks More.

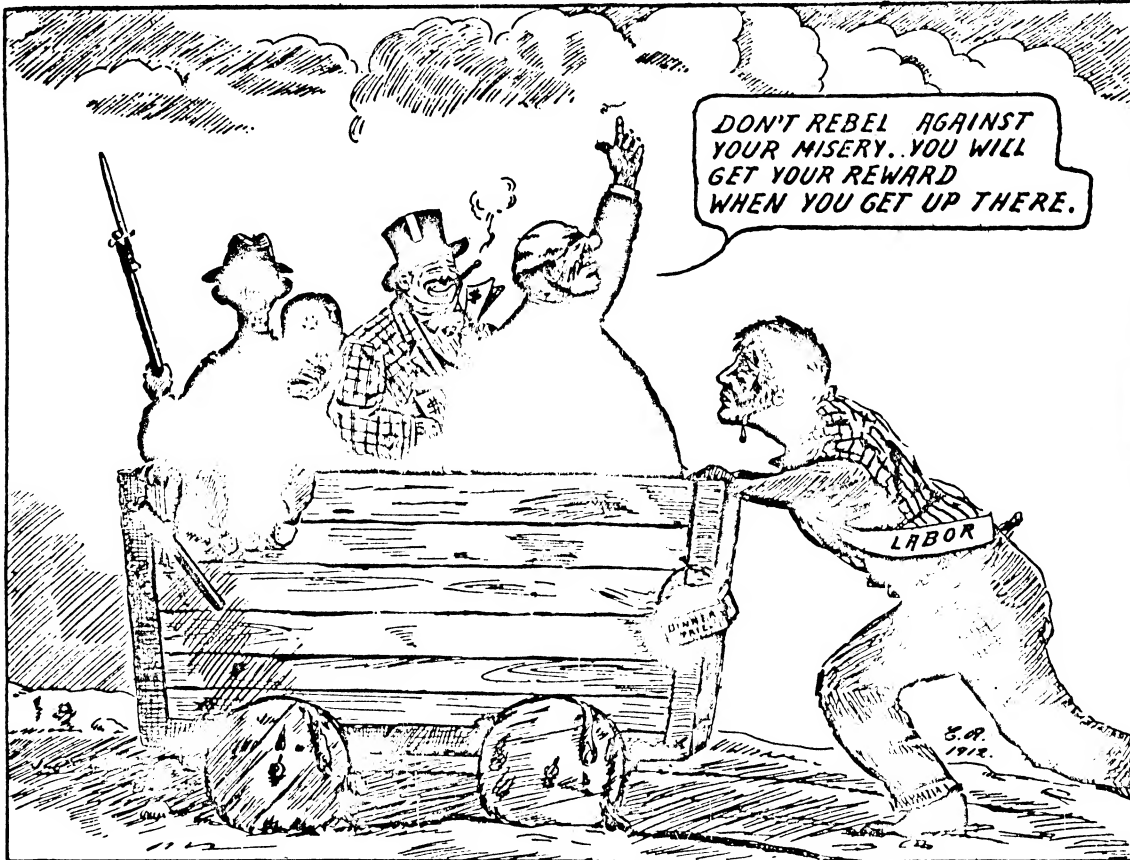
Salem, Mass., Nov. 2.—The jury in the case of Ettor, Giovennitti and Caruso is now listening to the evidence of the defense. The defense will show that Caruso was not at Union and Garden streets on the evening of January 29th. It will also be shown that the disorders in Lawrence were due to demonstrations planned by the mill owners. Prominent capitalists and politicians will be summoned to testify.

The president of the Woolen Trust is now busy dodging the process server. Consultations are being held by other worthies, in the Boston offices of well known corporation lawyers.

The counsel for the defense made the usual motions to dismiss the case. Attorney Mahoney, for Ettor, moved that the case be taken from the jury, as the prosecution's own testimony shows that Anna Lopizzo was killed as a result of a personal quarrel, in no way connected with the strike or strike purposes.

Attorney Patara, for Giovennitti, showed that the only substantive piece of evidence produced against him was his alleged speech on the band stand on the common in Lawrence. He dwelt on the improbability of such a speech having been made. He moved Giovennitti's discharge on the ground of insufficient evidence.

(Continued on page four.)



A ROTTEN LOAD ON A ROUGH ROAD. DUMP THE CART, MR. WORKER!

NOTHING DOING ON G. T. P. LINE

Grand Trunk Pacific Gunnyrack Contractors
Still Up in the Air.

ARE ADVERTISING HEAVILY IN THE EAST

Pickets at Prince Rupert Enjoy Their Picket
Work—Only One Boat for Week—
Strikers Elated.

Reports during the past week show that the contractors on the Grand Trunk Pacific are still very much worried about a strike which they say does not exist. In New York, Detroit, Omaha, St. Louis and elsewhere their lying advertisements have been inserted and the pitiful wall for men has gone up. Results are not forthcoming, however.

In one of the above-named cities a certain live member of the I. W. W. has inserted a duplicate advertisement and with a small outlay is able to do effective picket work. He simply explains actual conditions to the applicants for the position. Of course this is morally wrong, but it helps to win the strike. And morals are of small value on the G. T. P.

Only one boat per week is reaching Prince Rupert and the picket work at that end of the line resolves itself into a sort of amusement. Very few of the men go up the line when they learn the real conditions. Those who do start work are soon seen back in Prince Rupert waiting for the boat. They are sadder and wiser.

Now that winter has set in the scabs will be scarcer than ever, and spring will open with the line more nearly deserted than ever.

The strikers feel confident that the G. T. P. line will be built with the labor of the ONE BIG UNION.

All The Grabow Prisoners Are Freed!

A. L. EMERSON AND THREE SCORE
OTHER B. T. W. PRISONERS
DECLARED NOT GUILTY.

SLIMY BURNS GETS JOLTED

John Helton and Four Others Held for
Highway Robbery—They Disarmed a
Lumber Trust Gunman—Sorrow Reigns
in the Sawdust Ring—Filligno, Doree
and Edwards Still Held.

Alexandria, La., Nov. 2.—Verdict rendered of "NOT GUILTY." All the Grabow prisoners are free. We will make special efforts to release Doree and Filligno. On with the ONE BIG UNION.—JAY SMITH.

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 2.—The verdict is NOT GUILTY. The jury was out one hour. All other charges dismissed except that of highway robbery against John Helton and four others for disarming a gunman, and charge of tampering with witnesses against Edwards, Doree and Filligno. We must free all!—COVINGTON HALL.

There two telegrams followed closely upon the heels of the one announcing that the jury was about to retire.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 31.—The defense rested in the Grabow trial at two o'clock. The state called two witnesses in rebuttal and closed. Arguments began at four o'clock. The case will go to the jury by Saturday, probably tomorrow. As other trials may follow, whether we win or lose this case all workers must keep busy and on guard.—COVINGTON HALL.

A summary of the closing testimony in the case is herewith reproduced.

TRIAL OF GRABOW "CONSPIRATORS."

Immediately following the adjournment of court on the 19th, Organizer Clarence Edwards was arrested and jailed; on Sunday morning, Organizer C. L. Filligno was judged, and on the 23rd, Organizer E. F. Doree, who had been speaking in Texas, was also put in durance vile. All these men were charged with tampering with witnesses, it is understood. Their arrest is supposed to be the outcome of state witness Shirley Buxton's testimony, who, on the 19th, gave valuable testimony for the defense. The detectives found some Copenhagen snuff on Doree and tried to get a dynamite scare on the fact. Though the three organizers are now in jail for tampering with witnesses, Burns Angels are still at large. Nothing more of importance happened on the 21st except a ripping attack on Congressman Pujo by Judge Hunter of the defense. Court opened on the 23rd at 9 a. m., and the state called H. O. Barron to the stand. Barron's testimony was mainly favorable to the defense, he stating that Emerson

counseled peace all the time. The state next called Taylor Blackman, night watchman at Grabow, who told the "regulation state story" of the trouble, and got all mixed up when cross examined by the defense. State then called Tom Cleveland, tram road engineer at Grabow, whose testimony practically amounted to nothing. The state then called Joe Genushia, who said he had once been a member; he paid something to get in, heard the boys around Ludington talk about going to Carson and he went with them; that he heard Emerson say, "When we go to Carson and when we come back through Bon Ami, if they beat saws and tin cans shoot the s— out of them." To Judge Hunter he stated Emerson did not make the remark; that he had never talked to anybody about the case; that Deputy Sheriff Dell Charles had summoned him "just he had been to Grabow," but he finally admitted that he had talked about the case to "that fellow Pujo over there." Congressman Pujo then asked him "Why did you swear then that you had never told anyone?" Witness replied, "Because I had to." He said Dell Charlan took him to Pujo; stated to Presiding Judge Overton that he "believed in God but had not read about him for some time." Witness did not know what state he lived in and it was hard to tell when he left the stand by whom he was most scared, God or Deputy Sheriff Charlan. The state then tried to get in as "evidence" on appeal for funds to the colored forest and mill workers, which had been issued by the B. of T. W., but Judge Overton ruled it out on the ground that it was irrelevant. The state then called Green Walker, J. A. Gibs, Chas. Daly and Mrs. Daly to the stand in rapid succession. The testimony of these witnesses amounted to nothing one way or the other. Court then adjourned until on the 23rd. October 23rd, 1912.

First witness called was Emmet Hagen, whose testimony was immaterial and witness was excused without cross-examination. The state then called G. H. Sheets who "thought" that John and Kirk Bowers were B. of T. W.'s. The district attorney asked this witness "to tell what Kirk Bowers said to him on Saturday about going to Grabow." This was objected to by the defense and during the argument thereon Congressman Pujo stated that anything said by one soliciting another to enter a conspiracy was legal evidence. Nearly every one in the court room laughed at the idea of Sheets being solicited to become a "conspirator," as Sheets is nearly blind, almost deaf and can hardly walk. The judge sustained the objection of the defense, and the state then called P. L. O'Connor, whose testimony amounted to nothing either way. Court then took the noon recess. At 2 o'clock James Buxton was recalled for cross-examination by the defense, and to Judge Hun-



A. L. EMERSON

ter he said bullets could not have come toward planer from meeting but could from the office; cars in front of the planer were loaded waist-high with lumber; saw first firing between cars and he then ran into planer with Taylor Blackman and then ran under the planer; that he saw people running in all directions from the shooting as soon as it started; saw Ezell come up with the crowd but did not know where he went; saw John Helton back of wagon; saw him through slats of car; Helton had double-barreled shotgun; saw him shoot one time; did not remember saying in the morning that he had seen Helton east of the boarding house, as he had testified to the state; the witness did not know whether or not he had been advising with Burns detectives, but had talked with Detectives Kinney and Terry and had, given a written statement in August some time; had been in Kinney's room, often there twice a day; never there at night; but did go after dark sometimes; that he had never stated to a man named McClelland that "he had shot Alabama's wing off;" was certain neither he nor Taylor Blackman had fired a single shot; could not explain why people fired into the planer; did not know who fired the first shot; kept his rifle at home though Blackman had testified that he and Buxton keep their guns in a locker in the

planer. To the Prosecuting Attorney he stated he and Blackman had taken their guns along because they were expecting trouble all the time; that the Galloways and their "gods" had not been out hunting timber workers; that he was never a member of the timber workers and had no ill feeling against the accused, which last statement he repeated to Judge Hundley of the defense and was excused. The state then called J. U. Kerr who stated to the district attorney that he was general woods foreman; that he owned stock in the company; that a strike came at noon, May 13th, all men quit—60 or 70, the mill was shut down two or three weeks; that they lost one bridge by fire during the strike; that Emerson came to the plant after the strike started with Covington Hall and both spoke at a barbecue in the woods; that Hall made some pretty severe remarks about the mill company and so did Emerson, but he did not know what Emerson said; that Hall (which is an absolute falsehood) said: "We must win this strike if we have to win it with shotguns;" that he did not know in what mill was working; did not hear what Emerson said because he left before Hall had finished. To Judge Hunter and Judge Hundley of the defense he said he had heard Emerson say harder things than Hall; that both of them spoke of the millowners and their guards sarcastically; that Hall's idea was that the more guards the millowners put in the more money it cost them; that it hit them in the pocketbook; that he had not seen "Leather-breaches" Smith, but saw crowd leave DeRidder. The next witness called by the state was R. E. Hill of Longville, who stated to Congressman Pujo that he overtook about 100 men going to Bon Ami on July 7th; that he saw a man go to the bushes and get three guns and start toward the wagon with them; that Emerson said, "Put those guns down;" he did not notice where guns went to; he went on to Bon Ami; was then in the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Co. To Judge Hunter of the defense he stated that he did not know if the Long-Bell Lumber Co. was a member of the association; was prejudiced in favor of the millowners.

State next called D. H. Whitford. To the district attorney he stated that he lived in Carson; was employed by the Central Coal and Coke Co.; the unionists came to Carson at about 2 o'clock or 3 o'clock; were 200 or 300 strong; some of them were polite and some abusive; saw some guns, but no one said anything to them; some unionist said, "Come on with tin cans, we are ready for them;" knew Emerson; crowd left and went toward Grabow. To Judge Hunter of the defense he said he thought the unionists spoke in the negro quarters; that we gave them a "reception" when they tried to speak by beating tin cans, saws, etc. Other witnesses had previously testified

to having rough-housed the union meetings with this style of reception, one of these witnesses went so far as to state that on one occasion they had followed the union speakers from Bon Ami to Carson, a distance of three and a half miles, and back, beating cans and circular saws, and that he considered such a reception on the public road an honor. State then called Anthony Glisch, also of Carson, who gave a vivid description of the can beating at union meetings by the "Citizens' League" of the association. He was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.

COVINGTON HALL.

Lake Charles, La., Oct. 29.—The testimony taken this evening was exceptionally strong for the defense of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers.

J. H. Gallman was recalled to the stand and there produced three "black hand" letters threatening him if he did not keep his mouth shut. The defense offered the letters as evidence but the state objected to them being put before the jury. The objection of the prosecution was sustained by the presiding judge.

H. N. Jaterell testified that the first three shots were fired from the direction of the office of the Galloway Lumber company. This witness was one who was summoned by both sides.

Mrs. Steve Johnson testified that she heard the first gun and saw its smoke from the office door. In the quarters she saw a negro and a white man with guns. She took stand with her baby in her arms. Mrs. Johnson has been one of the martyrs in this famous case.

John Dryden testified that John Galloway said he had heard there was to be union speaking that night but that it would never take place as long as he had cartridges in his gun.

Dave Parrish testified that the first shot came from the mill office and that John Galloway was the one who fired it, aiming at A. L. Emerson, president of the B. T. W., who was speaking. Three shots were fired from the office before the shooting became general. The testimony of this witness showed that the firing commenced when Emerson answered the question, "How are you going to close the mills?" with the reply, "By organizing the good honest men."

All of the above witnesses stuck to their testimony under a grueling cross-examination. Parrish was especially attacked, but his testimony remained unshaken.

The lumber trust bulldozers are making a great many threats. The capitalist press is cooking up fake reports of the trial. Burns is still held up to view as the savior of society. The Emperors of the Louisiana Sawdust ring are prohibiting their peons from reading even the capitalist reports of the trial.

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At the first entering ray of light society is shaken with fear and anger from side to side. Who opened that shutter? they cry. Woe to him! * * * Even now society is shaken because a thought or two have been thrown into the midst.—Emerson.

Here it is election time and not a politician has stolen a plank from the I. W. W. preamble.

"Our revolutionary forefathers" are still dead. All they left was precedents. Are you on the firing line now?

From the looks of things this Hallowe'en the youths of the country must be natural born saboteurs.

Whether you did or did not, and if you did, no matter how you did it, still on November 6 you were at the bosses' mercy unless you were organized on the industrial field.

A JURY OF YOUR PEERS

One of the bare-faced lies of capitalism is the declaration that imprisoned workers are tried by a "jury of their peers," consisting of "twelve good men and true."

Imagine the peer of a real revolutionist degrading himself by serving as a potential murderer on the judgment seat of the propertied class.

One must be a citizen, a taxpayer, one of the propertied class in order to qualify as a judge of a working man who has broken a property law.

Practically all laws are property laws. A jurymen swears on the "Holy Bible" to protect those laws and thus protect property.

Where is the peer of a rebellious worker to be found who will do the master's dirty work by accepting jury duty?

PLEASE EXPLAIN THIS

We publish herewith a statement of a coal company in one of the camps in which the U. M. W. of A. holds forth. It requires no comment but shows on its face the beauties of the check-off system and the advantages derived by belonging to an A. F. of L. coal miners' union.

Monthly Payroll Statement

No. 55.	Mendota, Wash., Oct., 1912.
Mendota Coal and Coke Company	
in account with	
Harry Anderson.	
11,500 lbs. mine run, at 62c per ton.....	\$3.17
Inside 1 day, 6 hours at \$3.80 per day.....	6.65
Mine checks45
Total credit	\$10.27
Board	\$3.25
Bath house25
Local dues	2.50
Local 1 per cent10
Assessment	1.00
Check weighman06
Mine checks45
Hospital	1.00
	\$8.61
Balance due	\$ 1.66

ON WITH THE ONE BIG UNION

Telegrams that have come from the scene of the B. T. W. trial tell us that Emerson and his associates are freed from the clutches of the infamous sawdust ring.

The foul blood in Kirby's cankered veins will turn a darker shade of green at the thought of the men who have escaped his clutches, while the sanctimonious R. A. Long will bitterly invoke the aid of his God, and the help of the slimy perjurer, Defective William Burns, to break his vengeance upon Doree, Filigno, Edwards, Holton and the four others arrested on false charges. Weyerhaeuser in the west will frown his disapproval of the freeing of the men and will impose worse conditions in his death-dealing camps.

But to the workers the message comes as a foretaste of the other successes that will follow the building of the ONE BIG UNION. They will see that it will do much to influence the verdict in the cases of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso. There is general rejoicing throughout labor circles at the hearing of the verdict of acquittal.

Perhaps some of our readers will remember that brave message Ettor sent forth from the jail. He hoped to be free so as to aid in the liberation of his fellow workers in the South. It is of such material that real revolutionary movements are built. The fighting lumber jacks of the South were the first to escape the prison walls, however. Their financial aid is not needed for the Ettor-Giovannitti defense. Still they have a great work to do.

There remains the eight men to be freed. Strong efforts should be made to rally all workers to their defense. Their efforts toward bringing an industrial organization in the South is the cause of their being jailed and they are needed on the firing line.

The lumber workers will emerge from this trial with more power than ever. They will have the confidence of the working class of the lumber district. They can go forth with the message of industrialism and be assured of a hearing such as they could not have gained before. The labor-skinning saw mill employers overshot their mark as usual.

There is one thing to be considered, however, and that is the state of the treasury of the Southern District of the National Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, formerly the Brotherhood of Timber Workers. They have beggared themselves that their bravest might not remain in the bastille or feel the hangman's noose. They will need funds for the fray that is before them.

They have not asked that this appeal be made. The "Industrial Worker" knows of the Southern conditions and is making the appeal on their behalf.

Following the release of the men there will be calls for organizers all through the lumber district. You responded to the call for funds for the defense and every dollar spent was an advance advertisement for the organizers that are now to go forth. But do not let it be said that you advertised and then could not deliver the goods. You must follow up the good work.

Help the "Industrial Worker" to send still more papers into the South to follow up the thousands we have already distributed, but more important still, send a generous donation to aid in the work of organizing the Hell-holes wherein the blood of the workers is coined into dollars for Kirby, Long and the other parasites who have stolen the timber lands of the South. Send your donation to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La.

THEIR POWERFUL SILENCE

A quarter of a century has passed since the minions of capital saw fit to legally lynch those pioneers of progress known as the Haymarket Anarchists. Each one of the twenty-five years has meant deeper oblivion for the murderers of the militant workers and a greater veneration for the memory of the martyred dead. Each year has brought nearer the day when the hopes, aspirations and ideals of the murdered men will become realized. The words of Spies were indeed words of prophecy: "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

It was on November 11, 1887, that the state of Illinois, on behalf of the bloodthirsty master class, placed the halters around the necks of August Spies, Albert Parsons, Adolph Fisher and George Engel. At their door must also be laid the death of brave young Louis Lingg, who committed suicide in his cell by exploding a dynamite cartridge between his teeth.

Against the employers must also be checked the years of freedom that were denied to Samuel Fielden, Oscar Neebe and Michael Schwab. To Governor Altgeld belongs the credit of having made such reparation as was in his power by the pardoning of these men after a few years of their long sentence had been served.

Upon the prostituted press of the time must fall some of the infamy as well. Their perjured writers, their bids for police favor, their huge-kneed fawning at the feet of capital, their creation of popular clamor against the imprisoned men, did much to bring about the verdict that has since been declared unwarranted and unnecessary.

Small wonder then at the last words of Lingg given in the court room before final sentence was pronounced. Small wonder that Louis Lingg, a youth of but 22 years, the youngest and the most rebellious of the prisoners, flung words of defiance at the judge, words that deserve a place beside those of Spies, "I despise your order, your laws, your force-propped authority. Hang me for it!"

The Haymarket tragedy came as a climax of capitalist brutality. It followed the murder of workmen by Pinkertons at the McCormick Reaper works. That the affair was deliberately provoked, in order to secure the conviction of the foremost agitators of the time, is apparent. The meeting in Haymarket Square at which the bomb was thrown, was a peaceable one. The Mayor of Chicago was present until late in the evening. When he left, the police, apparently by a prearranged plan, charged the crowd of about 4,000 persons who had gathered. Then some unknown person threw a bomb which exploded, killing several policemen.

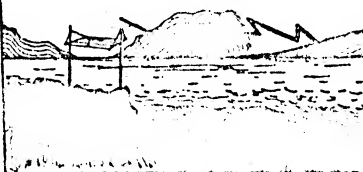
The party who threw the bomb was never apprehended. The men were murdered judicially under the damnable law of "accessory before the fact." This is the same charge upon which Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso are being tried in Salem.

The real crime for which the employing class sought the lives of the Haymarket agitators was that they belonged to the "International Workingmen's Association," and were advocating solidarity of labor. Just so today is the real charge against the imprisoned men that they are members of the Industrial Workers of the World and are asking the workers to cement their strength into one body.

Capitalism remains essentially the same though twenty-five years have passed. Their only inquiry is, "Will it pay?" They took the lives of the martyrs of the Haymarket and they would act the same today were they not afraid to do so. Today the workers are more powerful and more rebellious than at any time in the past. They are gaining a glimpse of freedom.

On this twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of our murdered fellow workers there appears to be a strong determination to honor their memory with deeds instead of empty words, with action instead of laurel wreaths. Filled with their fighting spirit and accepting many of their ideas and practically all of their ideals, the awakened workers of today have indeed given power to the silent voices of those who rest in Waldheim.

TRANSLATED NEWS



Norway

The anti-militarist propaganda in Norway continues. Manifestations were made at Bergen and Trondheim against the propaganda of the militarists who have been very active lately. At Stavanger the anti-militarist meeting was prohibited by the police and this has provoked great resentment among the workers.

Italy

The continued increase in the prices of food and the reduction in wages, all due to the war, has considerably increased the misery of the workers. A great agitation is especially marked among the printers and compositors, who in several towns have demanded an increase of wages, failing which they threaten to declare a strike. The employers, who are strongly organized, are at present discussing the situation. Numerous strikes are taking place in different towns, and several trades unions have demanded the cessation of the war on the threat of a complete stoppage of work.

Spain

The minister, Canalejas, has offered to present to Parliament a project of law increasing the wages of the railway men and diminishing their hours. In view of this the Central Committee at Madrid decided to stop the strike and wired to this effect to the provinces. Of course, it will be necessary to see those letters before we can state our opinion on this suspension of the strike. What do the militants think of the concessions? Are they not afraid that they have been cheated as their English comrades, if they have to wait for the solution of their difficulties from Parliament?

The condition in Spain is all the more difficult to judge as the greater part of the railroads belong to foreign capitalists, mostly French. The project of law has been signed by the king and presented to Parliament. Its discussion is imminent. The companies are acquainted with the new bill and they have declared themselves to be satisfied. And naturally! The bill definitely will settle the right to strike of railway men by declaring arbitration to be obligatory in a conflict between the companies and the men. In any case, the energetic attitude of the Spanish railway men deserves praise. Their enthusiasm has brought concessions and in the future may bring more victories if they think it necessary to fight for their interests and a gradual progress in their conditions.

WHAT IS DIRECT ACTION?

(By Hugo Lenx.)

Since the Lawrence strike, many people are asking what is the historical significance of Direct Action as advocated by the Syndicalists and the I. W. W. Just what is Direct Action in its historical sense?

Direct Action is the philosophy of the Hungry, the Hope of the Oppressed and the Program of the Rebellious.

It is the Pass-word of the Mill-Slave, the Shibboleth of the "Blanket-stiff" and the Battle-cry of the "Jungle-Man."

Direct Action is Power, Principle, Program and Practice. It is the Expression of the Man on the Job. It is the Energy of the Machine liberated through its Twin-Being, the "Hand." It is the Temper of the Steel eaten into the Soul of the Worker.

Direct Action is the Groaning of the Capitalistic Machinery, the Gathering of the Industrial Storm-Clouds, the Rumble of the Social Volcano. It is the Elbow-Punch of the Proletariat for greater Freedom—more Spiritual Breathing-space and less Material Standing-room. The Slum and the Hotel are poor places to practice Eugenics.

Direct Action is the Answer of the Politically Betrayed, the Socially Flattered, the Legally Victimized, the Economically Enslaved, and the Industrially Exploited.

Direct Action is the Requiem of a decaying Social System and the Battle-Song of a Class rising to Power. It matures a Class historically destined to abolish itself as such, and with it all Classes. It heralds the liberation of the Human Race from Class Domination.

Direct Action is the compounded interest of painful Lessons the Disinherited have learned in their Struggle with the Masters.

It Whispers the last Word in machine-evolution—the Perfection of the Proletarian Machine which will Manage the Industries of the World.

Direct Action affixes the Signature of "Necessity" to the Capitalists' Mortgage upon the Earth and writes the Letter of Introduction for the new Managers of Society.

It is the Time-Slip of the Proletariat giving the Master-Class a protracted Vacation.

Direct Action is the only weapon which cannot be prostituted; It is Labor and Environment in Motion.

Direct Action is Human Expression of Cosmic Force—the Infinite Inter-change of Matter and Motion; the Disintegration and Re-organization of a Social System.

Direct Action is Intensified Struggle for Existence between those who Have and those who Have-Not, signalling the end of Passive Submission of the latter, and the beginning of Active Resistance. It brings Tidings of a new Ideal—the Abolition of Wage-Slavery.

Direct Action is the Salvation of the Proletariat!

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

The men who say
Hard work is sweet,
Are those who live
On Easy street.—Ex.

THE WORKINGMAN.

He makes everything.
He makes butter and eats oleo.
He makes overcoats and frozes.
He builds palaces and lives in shacks.
He raises the corn and eats the husks.
He builds the automobiles and walks home.
He makes kid gloves and wears mittens.
He makes fine tobacco and chews scraps.
He makes fine flour and eats stale bread.
He makes fine clothing and wears shoddy.
He makes silk socks and wears cotton ones.
He makes good cigars and smokes two-fors.
He builds electric plants and burns oil.
He makes dress shirts and wears flannel.
He produces fine beef and eats the soupbone.
He makes carriages and pushes a wheelbarrow.

He makes broadcloth pants and wears overalls.

He makes meerschaum pipes and smokes clay.

He makes stovepipe hats and wears cheap derbies.

He digs the gold and has his teeth filled with cement.

He builds fine cafes and eats at the lunch counter.

He makes patent leather shoes and wears brogans.

He builds baseball grand stands and sits in the bleachers.

He makes the palace cars and rides in the side-door sleeper.

He builds the grand opera houses and goes to the nickel shows.

He makes silk suspenders and holds his pants up with a nail.

He makes fine furniture and uses cheap installment stuff.

He makes the shrouds, the coffins and tombs and when he dies he sleeps in the potter's field.

Workers, wake up! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain.—Emanicpator.

WILL YOU GIVE A LIFT?

Our recent eight page issue seems to have made a hit if we are to judge from the hundreds of commendatory letters received in regard to it. From New York and Louisiana, British Columbia and California, from Montana and Nebraska, the paper has been praised.

The edition ran slightly less than 10,000 more than our regular issue. This was because we were too busy to properly advertise it. It should have had a 50,000 run at the very least.

The support given the paper has been good, but it has come too largely from a small number of members. We want to see a wider interest taken by every individual who holds a card in the ONE BIG UNION.

Not knowing what the rainy weather on the Western coast may bring forth we are speculating as to the amount of support that will fall off when street meetings are interfered with. Can we keep up eight pages when they are started? It is up to the individual readers to answer.

While awaiting the answer we can definitely promise another eight page issue with No. 192, Thursday, November 28. We ask that all locals commence to lay aside a few dollars each week so that we can break all previous records with this number.

We can promise that there will be no disappointments as to contents. The best cartoon of the "MR. BLOCK" series will be saved for that number. Austin Lewis and other well-known writers will furnish fine articles. There will be articles on direct action, sabotage, various kinds of strikes, and on the ideas and ideals of the movement. And it will have all the latest class news as well.

Ernest Riebe, whose cartoons are destined to make a lasting impression on the labor world, will do one of his best for the issue.

Now do not depend upon some one else. Clip this out and bring the matter before the local of which you are a member. Individuals who are not members are asked to see that a generous order is given from the locality in which they are situated. We can make it 100,000 if every rebel will act.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

METHODS OF PAYING WAGES

There are many methods of paying wages, but here we give only the broad outlines of the different systems. The accounts here given are extracted from the Business Man's Library issued by the magazine System. This library is considered high authority and the employing class manage many a business upon the plans and suggestions contained therein.

Day's Wages

"It is not necessary to trace the causes which have led up to the indifference shown by day workers. There is a minimum inducement only for a day worker to do his best. To do only enough to escape being discharged is more often the aim than to do a just day's work. . . . In the day's work plan, the employee is paid for the time he spends upon his work. As a result of this system, an easy-going rate of speed is generally taken, marked by occasional spurts. . . .

"It is no small undertaking to reorganize a large factory, and secure the cooperation of the workers to a successful finish, yet the returns are so great and the experience gained so valuable, that no manufacturer should hesitate to make the change, gradually if necessary, but at any rate, get away from as wasteful a form of production as the day's-work plan of employing labor."

Piece Work

"The theory of piece work is a simple one. With the piece-work plan in operation the workman is paid for his work, proportionate to the amount done."

This plan does not work out well for the employer, as shown by the following:

"Suppose the labor price of a standard piece of work to be ten dollars. The employer satisfies himself that this piece could be produced for eight dollars' labor cost. To give the workman incentive for faster work, a piece-work price of nine dollars is made, this making in fact, a division of the profitable saving with the workman."

The book goes on to state that the prejudices of the worker in thinking that he is about to be taken advantage of generally have to be disarmed by means of a minimum guarantee. Working then upon piece work the worker increases his earnings.

"The logical result is a cut in wages. The employer thereupon figures that too much work done and too large a consequent wage results in a cut. He therefore assures himself what is the maximum wage he can receive without a cut, and never increases his output beyond that point. . . . The interests of the employer and the men are diametrically opposed, with the result that the object in view—reduction of cost—is not attained."

Here follow quotations from Taylor, generally believed to be the father of scientific management. Taylor tells of "soldiering," "marking time," and means used by the workers in keeping up appearances while not risking a cut in wages. "It is by no means uncommon for men to work at the rate of one-third or even one-quarter, their maximum speed, and still preserve the appearance of working hard."

The differential piece-work system is also discussed, but it, too, does not seem to prove the best method of skinning the slaves.

The Premium Plan

"The premium plan of wage payment is as follows: The workman is paid over and above his usual daily wages, a premium for every hour he succeeds in reducing a previously determined time, such premium being divided between the workman and employer in a definite ratio." Here are some of the faults of this plan:

"If a small premium is offered the employee may not put forth the effort necessary to earn it, or if he does, not steadily or systematically. This will defeat the object of the system by not increasing production. If too large a premium be offered, the cost of production will be disproportionately increased."

There is also the same objection to a cut in premium as to one in piece-work pay.

The Bonus System

"In this system a detailed card is made out showing the various elementary operations making up a piece of work. There is also shown the tools needed and the time necessary for each operation. The total time allotted on a job of work is obviously the sum of its elementary operations. If the workman is unable to perform his job of work in the allotted time, he is paid at the day rate only; if he performs the work as laid out, according to the specification and within the time limit, he receives in addition to the day rate a definite bonus."

"This plan from the employer's point of view is preferable to those mentioned above. Its chief fault lies in the fact that the slightest inaccuracy will destroy the effect of the whole system. The worker begins to doubt that the bonus will be forthcoming at all, when he sees that greater effort in one case did not bring it, so he returns to the plan of doing the work with just enough effort to hold the job."

The Profit-Sharing Plan

"The profit-sharing plan of wage payment is one in which the employee receives a certain percentage of the final business profits in addition to his regular wages. This system is open to many and serious objections, some of which are as follows: Anything given the employee under the profit-sharing plan is not in the nature of an earning but in the nature of a gift. . . . Another prime objection is the one urged against the day wage system, viz., that it rewards the lazy employee with the energetic, the poor with the good, as all receive an equal or proportionate share of the profits. Then, too, the rewards are not immediate but remote, and the effect of a future dividend upon any but the most sanguine is questionable. The workmen must accept on trust, the statement that the dividend is correct. They have no direct means of verifying it, as the means by which the result was obtained is so complicated that few could form any idea as to whether or not the announced profit was just or reduced by judicious 'watering' of stock."

Another point not mentioned in this book

is that the employers can and do throw profits from one department to another, and in rewarding employees can throw the bulk of the profits into that section of the business which employs the fewest men, in this manner deceiving the workers.

This plan contains no provision in case the business 'breaks even' or is operated at a loss during a particular period.

Stock-holding Plan

"Among the most successful methods of getting the employee to take an interest in the business is by making him a stockholder. He then not only 'plugs' for the business, but, having a proprietary interest in the company, tries at all times to further their interest both in the shop and out."

This last plan is the one taken up by the steel trust and such corporations and is the best one of the lot for "bamboozling" the wage slaves. Some petty stockholders really imagine themselves to be on a footing with Carnegie because of their ownership of stock. The smaller the business the greater the power of shareholding schemes as an incentive to toil.

The very fact that the employers are forced to seek new means of allaying the dissatisfaction of the toilers shows that the wage system is nearing an end. In the above mentioned schemes are all built upon one thing—the docility, the meekness of the workers. With the strike, the silent strike, the intermittent strike, sabotage and other weapons their whole systems can be thrown out of gear.

In some future issue we will deal with the question of scientific management and its relation to the revolutionary movement.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

All members of the I. W. W., although fully recognizing the benefits derived from the present methods of propaganda and organization (that is, street and hall meetings, the selling and distributing of literature, etc.), must realize that if we could take our propaganda to the men on the jobs we would be more successful in organizing the workers. Witness, for instance, the C. N. R.

The advantage of job agitation is that the idea of ONE BIG UNION can be brought home to the worker right where he needs it. It must also be admitted that if we are going to concentrate our effort on trying to get job control, we should try more particularly to organize the workers, at present unorganized, and also those workers whose condition is such that the need of organizing is being forced on their minds, and I think this particularly applies to the men in the construction camps.

The obstacles to the successful carrying on of job agitation and organization, among the construction camps, to any great extent have been:

1st. The fact that in most towns the construction workers are members of mixed locals, and as these mixed locals are made up of members from various industries the agitation carried on has been more general propaganda work than an attempt to get job control.

2nd. Where there are Construction Workers' locals attempting job organizing, the territory is large and the camps scattered.

3rd. The fact that when a delegate is at all active in a camp he is soon fired and it may be several months before another one is in the same camp, and by that time the work of the first is lost.

The first obstacle is easily overcome if, when 20 members in a mixed local are construction workers, they send for a Construction Workers' charter and push the work in that industry.

The second and third obstacles are not so easily overcome, but if all the Construction Workers' locals were together in a National Union, the efforts of the N. I. U. could be centered on work where a number of camps were close together, such as a new railroad line. In this way organizers could reach a large number of men in a small territory. All Construction Workers' locals could be notified to have all members that would go, to get into the section where the agitation was being pushed, literature could be distributed by members passing up and down the work, stickers and posters could be got out by the same means, if there were spotters in the camps and the delegate could not be active, he could easily put the organizer next to any likely members when he came around; if a delegate was fired another could immediately take his place, and by these means a persistent agitation kept up.

This would help the locals not in the immediate vicinity where the agitation was being pushed more than the haphazard, hit or miss, method of agitation. To prove this, look at the gain in membership in the locals in the Northwest caused by the strike on the C. N. R.

The plan of organization laid down here would mean that all the Construction Workers' locals would have to combine into a National Industrial Union and then work along some definite line.

SHOVEL STIFF.

NOTICE.

Where articles are sent to both the "INDUSTRIAL WORKER" and "SOLIDARITY" they should be marked "duplicate" in order to avoid their appearance in the same form in both papers.

Those who persist in breaking this rule will find their news articles entirely re-written and their other articles eliminated altogether.

This action is necessary to protect the interests of both the papers and their readers.

All rebels should be interested in both the Eastern and Western news. Solidarity and the Industrial Worker together cover the field of workers' revolutionary activity. A combination sub for one year for \$1.50. Send at once to Box 2123, Spokane, Wash.

Will B. O'Halloran please communicate with Local 435, I. W. W., at Box 623, Marshfield, Oregon.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

DEPENDANTS IN THE DYNAMITE CASE

The trials of the men indicted in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times is now in progress in Indianapolis, Ind. Here are the names of the 54 men indicted:

F. M. Ryan, Indianapolis, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

H. S. Hockin, Indianapolis and Detroit, secretary treasurer of the Iron Workers.

S. P. Meadows, Indianapolis, secretary treasurer of the Marion county Building Trades and district business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

J. T. Butler, Indianapolis, International first vice president of the Iron Workers.

Fred J. Sherman, Indianapolis, business agent Indianapolis Iron Workers local.

J. J. McNamara, former secretary treasurer of the Iron Workers, now serving a 15-year sentence at San Quentin, Cal., prison for dynamiting.

J. B. McNamara, serving a life sentence at San Quentin for dynamiting the Los Angeles Times.

Ortle McManigal, confessed dynamiter and informer.

Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, secretary of the California Building Trades Council.

J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah, business agent of the Salt Lake Iron Workers' union.

E. A. Clancy, San Francisco, former member of the Iron Workers' executive board.

Frank K. Painter, Omaha, business agent of Iron Workers' local.

Wm. K. Benson, Detroit, president Detroit Federation of Labor.

John J. McCarty, former member of the Iron Workers' executive board.

J. K. Irwin, Peoria, Ill., former secretary of Peoria Iron Workers' local.

Milton H. Davis, Philadelphia, member of the Iron Workers' executive board in 1904.

Patrick Ryan, Chicago, business agent of Local No. 1.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, former business agent of the Iron Workers.

George (Nipper) Anderson, Cleveland, walking delegate Iron Workers.

Frank C. Webb, New York, former member international executive board of the Iron Workers.

Daniel Brophy, New York, former member of the international executive board.

Paul Morris, St. Louis, business agent of the Iron Workers' local.

John H. Barry, St. Louis, former business agent.

W. E. Reddin, Milwaukee, financial secretary and business agent of Iron Workers' local.

Herman G. Seifert, Milwaukee, assistant business agent for Iron Workers' local, 1909-1910.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, business agent Iron Workers' local.

Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Ia., business agent of Iron Workers' local.

H. W. Legleitner, Pittsburg, former member international executive board of Iron Workers.

Charles W. Wachmeister, Detroit, former business agent and former president Iron Workers' local.

Frank J. Murphy, Detroit, walking delegate Iron Workers' local.

R. H. Houlihan, Chicago financial secretary Chicago Iron Workers local.

"PRISON MEMOIRS OF AN ANARCHIST"

A volume has been sent to us for review and the task is approached with difficulty. One can review a book, but not a life. And in Alexander Berkman's book, "Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist," is set forth the existence of a man—it cannot be called life—for thirteen years and ten months in the Western penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

For the attempted removal of Henry Clay Frick, as an act calculated to call universal attention to the degradation of the capitalist system, and particularly to focus the public eye upon the murder of unarmed strikers at Homestead in 1892, by Andrew Carnegie through his agent, Frick, a sentence of twenty-two years in the penitentiary was passed upon Berkman.

The book deals with the existence within the grey stone walls, the attempt at liberation, the toll in the prison workshop, the degrading influence of jail life, together with many other topics, all of which are handled in a manner that excites intense interest.

The volume will be called obscene. It is, just as life is obscene. Just also as prison existence can lead to nothing else save obscenity. Berkman's 'deals' were all that were saved him from being swept into the vortex of revolting practices that are the self-scourging that society gives when it attempts to remedy crime by committing greater crime.

One does not care to lay the book down until the whole of the 512 pages are consumed. The Mother Earth Publishing company seems to have taken pains to make the appearance of the book worthy of the contents. One is astonished to learn that the price is but \$1.50 for the volume.

Throughout the whole volume runs a curious egotism, which does not seem out of place when one considers the youth of Berkman upon his imprisonment and the self-centered ideas that are unavoidable within the confines of a penitentiary. The name might well be "An Autobiography of an Unassuming Egotist."

A wide circulation will do much toward throwing light upon the foul practices allowed to go unchecked, and oftentimes encouraged, in the jails of this country. The book may be had from the publishers at 55 West 28th street, New York City.

The chief of police in Little Falls, N. Y., told Socialist Mayor Lunn of Schnebady, N. Y., that he might talk politics to the strikers but could not discuss the strike. Lunn talked of the strike and was arrested. The bosses know what menaces their profits and their power.

C. L. Pingree, secretary of a newly formed local at Ipswich, Mass., writes that the boys there are making the bosses sit up and take notice. The address of the local is 15 Union St.

Jas. Cooney, Chicago, one of the business agents of Iron Workers' local.

Jas. Coughlin, Chicago, former business agent local No. 1.

Wm. Shupe, Cincinnati, former business agent Iron Workers' local.

Ernest G. W. Basey, Cincinnati, former business agent Indianapolis local, No. 22.

Wm. Bernhardt, Cincinnati, financial secretary, Cincinnati Iron Workers' local.

F. E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary treasurer Iron Workers' local.

John Carroll, Syracuse, N. Y., recording secretary Iron Workers' local.

Jas. E. Ray, Springfield, Ill., president Peoria Iron Workers' local.

Edward Smythe, Springfield, Ill., financial secretary of Peoria Iron Workers' local.

A. J. Kavanaugh, Springfield, Ill., business agent for Springfield local Iron Workers, 1911.

M. L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill., president of Springfield local Iron Workers, 1909-1911.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, walking delegate for Kansas City Iron Workers' local in 1910.

W. J. McKain, Kansas City, business agent of Iron Workers' local.

Hiram R. Cline, Muncie, Ind., general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Michael J. Young, Boston, business agent Iron Workers' local.

Chas. Beum, Minneapolis, business manager local Building Trades council.

M. J. Hannon, Scranton, Pa., business agent Iron Workers' local.

Clarence E. Dowd, Rochester, N. Y., business agent of Machinists' Union.

Patrick A. Cooley, New Orleans, La., member general executive board Iron Workers.

Frank J. Higgins, Springfield, Mass., New England organizer for the Iron Workers.

Patrick F. Farrell, New York, former member international executive board Iron Workers.

Fred Mooney, Duluth, financial secretary Duluth Iron Workers' local in 1910.

Of the 54 men the two McNamara brothers are serving terms in San Quentin, three have been dismissed, one cannot appear owing to a broken leg, and two others have pleaded guilty. These two are Ortle McManigal and Edward Clark. The trial of the 47 indicted men is proceeding slowly.

With all the bluster of the perjurer and jury briber, detective William J. Burns, the prosecution has not proven anything materially damaging to the balance of the indicted men.

The evidence so far seems to rest upon the construction placed upon the word "job." The state contends that this means the planting of dynamite while the defense has shown that it has to do with iron construction work.

The stenographer of the Iron Workers has testified that the safe in which dynamite was found was accessible to her at all times. This leads to the belief that the dynamite found therein was a plant.

The outcome of the trial will be watched with much interest by all workers. It is not, however, attracting the attention that the cases of Ettor and Giovannitti in Salem, Mass., seems to be calling forth.

HAYMARKET MEMORIAL MEETINGS.

In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the death of August Spies, Albert R. Parson, Louis Lingg, Adolph Fisher and George Engel, who were murdered by the corrupt judiciary of the employing class in Chicago, November 11, 1887, there will be meetings held throughout the world by the revolutionists.

In Chicago the meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, the Mexican Liberal Defense League, Bohemian Labor organizations, and of the Jewish, Lettish, Bohemian and Italian groups. The meeting will be called at 2 p. m., on Sunday, November 10, at Pilsen Auditorium, 1657 Blue Island avenue. The speakers will be William D. Haywood, Anibal Ferrer, Jan Tassar and William Nathanson. There is no charge for admission.

In San Francisco, Cal., at 8 o'clock on the night of November 11, there will be a memorial meeting in Jefferson Square hall, 925 Golden Gate avenue. The speakers will be Austin Lewis, Ed Nolan, Thos. J. Mooney, E. B. Morton and Selig Schulberg, with Hugo Ernst as chairman. The admission is free. A collection will be taken and the entire proceeds forwarded to the defense of the sixty-four lumber-jacks whom hirelings of the lumber trust are trying to judicially strangle.

NOTES FROM EUREKA.

John Pancker arrived last week and got into the harness at once.

Four new members cast their lot with the undesirables during the week.

M. B. Butler is on the sick list but is expected back on the firing line within a short time.

C. E. Folosi is out again after splitting his fingers while peeling tanbark.

Fellow Worker Fry sent in an application card with the necessary trimmings.

Chris Nelson flung a few questions at Ex-Gov. Pardee when the latter came into the mill. Pardee was forced to state that he would not fight for the flag unless he had to. This made even the yard boss prick up his ears.

A PROFITABLE MISTAKE.

Last week a letter left the "Worker" office addressed to the wrong city. As the name was a common one the letter was opened by mistake by a party of the same name as the addressee. We were agreeably surprised to find in our mail for this week a letter from the person who opened the letter, apologizing for having made the mistake and enclosing his own subscription. He had seen several copies and would have subscribed long ago had he been asked. The subscriptions can be secured if the fellow workers go after them.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS CHANGE ADDRESS

On and after October 26th, address of General Headquarters will be as follows: Room 307, Mortimer Building, 164-66 W. Washington Street.

If you do not receive your papers regularly, write to us. When changing address always give the old as well as the new address.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., incits second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Philan building, 45 Delane street. Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement published in Italian. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1.00 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

SOME TIME SAVING SUGGESTIONS.

Make all money orders payable to the "Industrial Worker" and not to individuals. Write your name and address plainly, as well as those of the subscribers you send. Use ink where possible.

Write on one side of paper only. Keep business matters separated from news items and articles. Articles should reach this office by Saturday morning at the very latest. Telegrams can be inserted if received before 9 a. m. Monday. Do not telegraph where a letter will answer the purpose.

See that enough postage is affixed to letters. Remit money by postal money order, express order, bank draft or registered letter. Postage stamps in good condition accepted, as cash. Don't send Canadian stamps.

Do not register letters where they contain money orders. Retain the stub as a protection. Allow at least two weeks to elapse before enquiring about a new subscriber's paper.

Ask subscribers if they wish paper mailed in plain wrapper to avoid detection. Always state whether sub is a new one or a renewal. If a renewal give old as well as new address and use same initials in sending names.

Do not receive paper if it is paid for and no bill will be rendered. Enclose postage when you desire the return of manuscript.

In sending names to which we should mail samples, don't pick dead ones. Where much bookkeeping is required the 12 week subscriptions are handled at a loss. Use prepaid cards and take subs for long terms where possible.

Order in advance when any big meeting or event is expected. Sometimes we have but few surplus copies.

Send cash with orders if possible as we have no cash surplus.

If the "Worker" don't suit you in some particular write in your complaint. We may never hear of it if you circulate it around the hall.

We are willing to acknowledge mistakes and correct errors.

Boost the "Industrial Worker."

Solidarity

Organ of the I. W. W., published in New Castle, Pa. A revolutionary weekly with up-to-date news of all Eastern labor matters. You need it as well as the Worker. Subscription \$1 per year, 13 weeks for 25c, bundle orders 1½ cents per copy. Address P. O. Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

Songs! Songs!

To Fan the Flames of Discontent
SONGS OF JOY!
SONGS OF SORROW!
SONGS OF SACRASM!
Songs of the Miseries That Are.
Songs of the Happiness To Be.
Songs that strip capitalism bare;
show the shams of civilization; mock
at the masters' morals; scorn the
smug respectability of the satisfied
class; and drown in one glad burst
of passion the profit patriotism of
the Plunderbund.

SONGS! SONGS!

I. W. W. SONG BOOKS.

10c each, \$5.00 per hundred, \$35.00 per thousand, cash in advance. Order of the "Industrial Worker," Box 2123, Spokane, Wash.

PICTURES POSTCARDS

The part that pictures play in revolutionary education is a large one. The poster picture, "Pyramid of Capitalism," is world famous.

It represents the working-class—men, women and children—at the bottom of society.

A platform upon their bent backs supports the capitalist class who are rioting at the banquet board.

Above them is the second platform on which stand the soldiers, representing the armed forces of capitalism.

Above them on the third platform are the preachers and priests teaching the workers contentment with their lot.

The next platform has upon it the rulers of the nations—kings, emperors, and presidents.

The crowning the entire structure is a bag of gold, showing the aim of capitalism.

The poster is 16x20 inches, on heavy white paper in most attractive colors.

The price is 15c each, or \$1.00 per dozen. Postcards are similar to the picture and are 25c per dozen, or \$1.00 per 100.

I. W. W. Publishing Bureau

TEN-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Patrolman and the Worker." By Gustave Hervé. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.
"Eleven Blind Leaders." By B. H. Williams. 32 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.

"The I. W. W. Its History, Structure and Methods." By Vincent St. John. 24 pages, 5c to local unions in quantity.

FIVE-CENT PAMPHLETS
"Why Strikes Are Lost How to Win." By Wm. E. Trautmann. 24 pages, 3c to local unions in quantity.
"The Farm Laborer and the City Worker." By Edward McDonald. 16 pages. 2½c to local unions in quantity.

FOUR-PAGE LEAFLETS.
15c per 100, \$1.25 per 1000.
"Is the I. W. W. Anti-Political?" By Justus Ebert.
"Political Parties and the I. W. W." By Vincent St. John.
"Gathering Recognition." By A. M. Stirton.
"Two Kinds of Unionism." By Edward Hammond.
"Appeal to Wage Workers, Men and Women." By B. H. Williams.
"Union Scabs and Others." By Oscar Ameringer.
"War and the Workers." By Walker G. Smith.
Any of the above may be ordered from the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, Box 622, New Castle, Pa.

L. W. W. ON TRIAL — NOT JOE ETTOR

(Continued from page one.)

Attorney Sisk, for Caruso, moved that reserved decisions, on his previous motions striking out evidence as not applying to his client, be now announced.

All the motions were denied and decisions reserved until the evidence for the defense is all in.

Following these decisions of the court came another, the most remarkable of the whole trial. Judge Quinn refused Ettore the right to choose his own counsel to make the opening address to the jury in his behalf. He assigned Peters and Sisk to make such addresses, in connection with those for their clients. Both demurred on the grounds that they had given attention to the case only as it effected their own clients.

Attorney Fred Moore, who was elated to make the opening address, protested energetically in Ettore's behalf. He insisted that it was a constitutional right to which he was entitled and warned against popular disapproval in case the right was not maintained by the court. Judge Quinn was obdurate. He adhered to his assignment and declared a recess. After the recess was over, he summarily ordered the counsel to proceed when they thought to have the matter reopened.

Judge Quinn adjourned the court an hour earlier than usual, the same afternoon he assigned Peters and Sisk to their unwelcome task on the grounds of expediency and time saving.

One of the last bits of evidence introduced by Atwill was St. John's pamphlet, "The I. W. W., Its History, Structure and Methods." He was compelled to read it from cover to cover, advertisement and all. It was introduced to prove incitement on the part of the I. W. W. and all those affiliated with it. "Solidarity" was introduced also. The "Industrial Worker" will most likely be likewise honored.

The prosecution has shown its hand and put the I. W. W. on trial. The evidence for the defense has so far made a favorable impression.

Edward Riley, the first witness, told of President Wood's attempt to meet Ettore alone during the strike and of Ettore's refusal to comply.

Achie Adamson testified as to Ettore's knowledge of a threatened sympathetic strike of power house workers when he said Lawrence would be an unhappy city in 24 hours and that there would be no more cars to smash.

The trial is expected to last three weeks.—EBERT.

THE BINGHAM STRIKE

Writing editorially in the Daily Nome (Alaska) Industrial Worker, official organ of Local 240, Western Federation of Miners, A. S. Embree discusses the strike at Bingham Canyon, Utah.

He points out that the strike was called by the men themselves, that the unorganized men were in control and the W. F. of M. was comparatively weak there, that the men had entrenched themselves in a commanding position on the mountains and general conditions seemed to favor them. He also showed that Moyer endeavored to persuade the strikers to give up their position under assurances that the company would keep some promises made to them. The men did so and the strike was practically lost.

Embree then goes on to point out the loss of militancy on the part of the W. F. of M., and he contrasts their tactics with those of the I. W. W. He concluded his article as follows:

"The only way we can judge which of the methods is the best is by comparison. Which ever proves to be the most effective is the one to adopt. The opportunity for the making of these comparisons in the labor movement has been frequent of late. We refer to the successful issue of the strike at Lawrence and other strikes carried on by the Industrial Workers. In comparison with the Lawrence strike the struggle which lasted over two years against the Homestake mine in South Dakota and ended in the complete rout of the workers, marks this form of warfare as out of date. And we venture to say that if the Bingham Canyon situation had been taken in hand by the I. W. W. the advantage seized in the start would not have been thrown aside.

No labor organization can remain at a standstill. Its methods of aggression and resistance must advance with the change in times and conditions, or it will speedily retrograde. It is time for the members of the Western Federation of Miners to awake to this fact, and then line up with the most advanced wing of the labor movement of today."

Alex Lupo was recently expelled from the A. F. of L. workers' union in Cleveland, Ohio, because he favored the organization of the hotel and restaurant workers into one union, and had formerly belonged to the I. W. W. He bored himself out. Oh, you augerism!

A sequel to the brutal flogging of prisoners in the penitentiary at Jackson, Michigan, came in the burning of the twine bindery by an unknown convict on October 24. And election day so near, too.

FROM THE WORLD-OLD SLAVE TO THE WORLD-OLD MASTER

(By Ernest Griffith)

I am a slave.
But I am an unwilling slave.
I produce all useful things.
I bear all the burdens.
I support you, my master, but I do so against my will.

For centuries you have held me in bondage.
I have been a fool, and I am still foolish.
But through the hank of darkness I see a rift of light.

For centuries I supported you as a chattel.
For ages I supported you as a serf.
For years I supported you and made possible your every luxury and you let me keep of my product only wages.

I am yet a wage-slave.
For centuries and ages and years I have fought you.

You in turn have burned me; you have thrust me through with the sword; you have filled me with arrows and broken me with stones; you have taught me superstition and fear and pulled me limb from limb because I could not believe you; you have torn my loved ones from me and caused them to perish before my very eyes, and I still fight.

I am still alive; if I stopped I should die.
Our fight can never end till I am free, and see you working by my side.

Then I will forget and forgive: we will be on one plane.

You have persecuted me and you have tortured me in years ago, you now burn me with flashing fires of gas in underground mines, and in your factories you burn my daughters.

You have displaced the slow windlass of the rack, upon which your holy priests pulled me joint from joint for my incredulity, by the swiftly whirling cog-wheels that grind me with a rush.

For centuries and ages you have forced me to build maddening and vermin-infested dungeons into which you threw me if I protested.

You have caused my lungs to rot by keeping me from the light and air and forcing me to breathe lime dust, lint of rags and poisonous gases.

You have caused my flesh to fall from my bones and putrefy from hideous diseases; for you fed me with food unfit for the lap-dogs of your daughters and filled with poisonous chemicals.

You have prostituted my sisters and daughters and sent me tramping, ill-shod, ill-clothed, and ill-fed.

When I took a loaf of bread to stop the walls of my starving children you tore me with brutal hand from those I loved and threw me in the foul dungeon which I, fool-like, built for you!

I have produced the clothing, the food and the cruel blood-letting weapons of your soldiery; the soldiery which guards me night and day for fear I may awaken, break my chains and overpower you.

I have done everything within the power of human man for you.

I have produced your necessities and your luxuries.

I have invented and made machines with which I can produce a hundredfold more than I could a few years since.

I have invented machines with which I can transport you to any part of the globe in an incredibly short time, that you may enjoy the grandeur, the beauties and the wonders of the earth without effort on your part.

I have tried to believe your doctrines and creeds; I have even tried to believe that somewhere in your black carcass there might be one speck of white—one ray of light of Justice—but, no, you are all black.

I see you at last as you really are.

I have stopped a moment.

I have brushed the bloody sweat from my eyes and I now see you in all your hideousness. The Frankenstein monster would be a veritable Venus in comparison to your hellish form!

You have crushed me and repeatedly crushed me.

You have set your foot on my neck like you might upon a worm; but, like a steel coil, the further down you force me the further up I spring.

I am still alive, awake and fighting!

Henceforth: I refuse to build dungeons; I refuse to feed, clothe and produce weapons for your soldiery; I refuse to tramp sore-footed across the land since I have produced machines that will carry me; I refuse to starve while I produce good things to eat; I refuse to thirst while I make wine; I refuse to freeze while I weave cloth; I refuse to remain unsheltered while I build castles.

I refuse to be your slave any longer!!

THE WORLD OLD SLAVE.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

The joint locals of Portland, Oregon, held a meeting on the Plaza on October 27. Jones, Wright and Liler were the speakers. The collection amounted to \$35.25. At night the hall meeting brought forth \$10 more. On a list at the hall the sum of \$5 was collected. The entire amount was sent to the Emerson Defense fund.

In Spokane, Wash., the meetings on the street and in the hall gained good collections. The list in the hall showed several dollars is well. At a special meeting the locals decided to send the full proceeds for the day to Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La., to be used in the defense of the B. T. W. Over \$25 was forwarded.

Other locals are requested to take these meetings as a gentle hint and "go and do likewise."

In the Truth Seeker for October 12 is an excellent two-column article on the I. W. W., written by Fellow Worker M. E. Butler. Other members should seek to get articles in various magazines and papers.

INDEPENDENT THINKING IS URGED BY EASTMAN

Rose Pine, La., Oct. 23, 1912.

To My Fellow-Workers:

You are the mainstay and the bosses of the N. I. U. of F. and L. W.

On the 22nd day of September our lusty infant union became the adopted child of the finest fighting organization in the labor movement, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. preamble and constitution is a revolutionary declaration and guide to the successful operation of a fighting machine, designed to check the abuse of labor by capitalists, and the men at the helm of this industrial vessel are men who have been tested and always found true to that great mass of unskilled workers who are, and always have been, the most abused and exploited of all toilers.

The success of and rapid growth of this unique industrial unionism has been due to the lack of bossism, and the avoidance of politics, and absolute discouragement of hero worship by the leaders and general officers of the I. W. W.

Their constant aim has ever been to teach the members of the organization, industrialism, Unionism and Solidarity of Action; to think for themselves and always, and thereby be more or less independent of leaders, then in case of emergency they will, each and every active member, be competent when a labor fight is on, to guide their industrial battleship to victory.

The autocratic leaders and officers of the A. F. of L. and other trades unions, the their members hand and foot in one-sided contracts with the master class, and then command said members to be dumb like driven cattle.

Our leaders and officers of the I. W. W. aim to educate the members in the art of Thinking and Acting for Themselves, and in the selection of competent officials, who will function as the rules of the organization dictate, without getting the big head and assuming the powers they are not entitled to. In adopting their course they conserve the regard and confidence of the members.

The I. W. W.'s idea of the ONE BIG UNION of all the workers in given industries is the hope that will whip the boss.

Now, Fellow-Workers, let us all work on these plans and pull together for this grand consummation so devoutly to be desired.

Think, Think! Think!!

Act, Act! Act!!! I beg of you! And do not

allow politicians or any ambitious leaders who may worm their way into our organization to drag you into their quarrels in their efforts to disrupt you in the furtherance of their personal ambition. Such foolish participation on your part will retard the coming of industrial Freedom.

Fellow-Workers, you are the bosses in this organization, and therefore the arbiters of your own fate. Hang together and never lose sight of the fact that it is in solidarity on your part that will emancipate the working class.

Always bear in mind what you are fighting for, and educate yourself in industrial unionism, and as you are the ones most interested, fight like a son of a gun to put the kibosh on any bossism that may crop out in your local or in the general organization.

PHINEAS EASTMAN.

Secretary Local 302, N. I. U. of F. and L. W. Southern District.

A HEALTHY RESPECT.

Fellow Worker Arthur Rice landed in Denver and proceeded to hold a meeting on behalf of Local No. 26, I. W. W.

The corner of 17th and Market was chosen as the scene of operation. This is the center of the slave market. When a couple of I. W. W. songs had been sung, the slaves deserted the sharks' offices and gathered around the speaker. The employment agents called upon the police to take the speaker from the box and the bulls took one look and said, "Nothing doing. They are I. W. W.'s."

This is a healthy respect the I. W. W. has gained through the various free speech fights. Rice talked for about two hours on the police brutalities in San Diego and of the need for industrial organization. Ten new members were gained and 200 copies of the "Industrial Worker" and "Solidarity" were sold.

The Denver Republican has come out with a lot of lies regarding the statements of I. W. W. speakers, claiming that the speakers spend their time making remarks about the flag. It is needless to state that the members of Local 26 know that the issue is porkchops and not patriotism.

Crooked politicians and grafting employment sharks find it convenient to hide behind the flag, along with the labor skinning employers.

The local in Marshfield, Oregon, has moved into a larger hall and expects a good growth when the men commence to hit the town. H. W. McKey held a street meeting recently. He spoke about an hour and a half and sold 30 "Workers."

"SHAKE YOUR CHAINS"

Calcasieu Parish Jail,
Lake Charles, La.

Fellow Workers:

In writing this letter it is my desire to inspire you into action. In the past labor has depended upon leaders, but history has shown us that success cannot wholly be attributed to them, for their efforts, no matter how well used, have always to a greater or less extent, been squashed by the gallows, gibbet, jail, dungeon, and other hell-holes of capitalist punishment.

Those who know history know why Socrates was forced to drink poison; why Christ was crucified; why Spartacus died upon a cross; why Bruno was burned at the stake; why Galileo was tortured in the dungeon; why Emmett was hung; why Paine was sentenced to death; though later revoked; why Lovejoy was murdered; why Lincoln was shot; and why Marx was banished from his native land.

And in the later day, why the Molly McGuire were hung; why Parsons, Spies and his fellow-workers gave their lives upon the gallows; why Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone lay eighteen months in jail, why Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso are being tried for their lives, and why A. L. Emerson, president; Ed Lehman, organizer; and Egbert Hollingsworth, secretary, L. U. 223, B. of T. W.; John Helton, secretary of the Socialist party DeRidder, and W. A. Chatham, C. Havens, Louis Brown, Jack Payne and Ed Esell are today being persecuted by the Southern Lumber Operators' association, through their hired rope greaser, the Hon. A. P. Pujol, and through their slimy, pusillanimous aggregation of human scum styling itself the Burns Detective agency.

You know why these men are being persecuted. It is not because they shot (as the prosecution say) but because they tried to organize the workers so that they would form themselves into an organized body and refuse to make powder, guns, rifles and cartridges to be placed in the hands of gunmen and thugs—with which to shoot workers, their wives and their children when they dared to strike for more bread, for more leisure, or when they wished to voice views to workers who did not know or understand the principles and aims of the ONE BIG UNION. They are in jail because they dared to defy the powers that be. Because they dared to think and say what they thought. They knew that labor produced all wealth, and they thought that labor was entitled to all it produced, and said so. This was a crime punishable by death. Shall they die? You, the workers of Louisiana and Texas, must answer, and answer quick. You, the workers of the world, you have a power greater than presidents, or governors, judges, juries, corporation lawyers, or Burns detectives. You, by your organized might, can control the world with its oligarchy of capital, upon its gilded throne, surrounded by its lackeys, its lick spittals and henchmen. You cannot afford to wait for leaders. You, yourselves, must strike the blow that will free you. You, yourselves, must think, and when you do, think of yourself, your wife, your children and your class; for when your stomach is empty no would-be leader gets hungry; when your clothes are torn no politician gets cold, and when your roof leaks it does not drip on John Henry Kirby's head. Remember this, and remember it well!

Capital is not fighting leaders, but their ideas; and not thinkers, but the thoughts they place in other workers' minds. Think, men, think, for

"He who will not think is a knave.
"He who must not think is a slave.
"He who cannot think is a fool
"And he who does not think is a tool."

Here in Louisiana the bosses have resorted to every means, fair or foul. They have surrounded mills and towns with irresponsible gun men and thugs. They have taken your fellow-workers and placed them behind the prison bars; placed Burns detectives in the cells with them, and refused permission to employees of the B. of T. W. to see A. L. Emerson on business referring to the organization.

They have allowed these thugs to threaten organizers with personal violence and death, if they dared continue in their work, and when these organizers dared to criticize the Burns detective agency, as was the case of Clarence Edwards, C. L. Filigno and the writer, they were placed behind prison bars on the trumped up charge of "attempting to bribe, and intimidation of witnesses," which the writer is prepared to say he neither had time or money for such stuff, had he been inclined to do so.

We, in jail, are powerless to act. We cannot organize. We can not call you to our ranks. We can but sit and gaze through the barred windows and damn every institution of capitalism, and think, and think, and think of the day when mankind shall arise and be free as Shelley said:

"Arise like lions after slumber,
In unvanquishable number.
Shake your chains to earth like dew
Which in sleep have fallen on you.
Ye are many, they are few."

Our liberty depends on you. Your liberty depends on you. When we get out we will meet you and join hands with you in fighting slavery in its every form, whether it be small wages, long hours or what not. A fight against the employment of seven million women at \$4 a week, which has forced one million to sell their love and virtue for bread. Our fight is against the employment of two million child slaves who are having their little lives ground into profit. If fighting such a battle is anarchistic or immoral, then we plead guilty to being anarchists and immoralists. If to fight this fight we are placed in jail or even upon gallows, we can go with words upon our lips as noble as the words of Parsons as he stepped upon the gallows and spoke these words: "The day will come when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you strangle today."

But life and liberty depend upon you, your energy and your action; so act today. Join the ONE BIG UNION of the working class, recognizing that "an injury to one is an injury to all." Organize, think and study that we may be able to hand to our posterity the full product of their toil and not the gallows, gibbet, dungeon and jail, as capitalist society would have them inherit.

This is the request of fifty-nine men, held on the trumped-up charge of murder; five on the trumped-up charge of attempting to bribe and intimidate witnesses, who are today incarcerated in the Calcasieu Parish jail. What is your answer? Answer by organizing into one big union—the I. W. W.

"Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which in sleep have fallen on you."

Yours in revolt,
E. F. DOREE.

MR. BLOCK—He Shows His Superiority



"WHAT? HE JOIN
THE I. W. W.? NOTHING BUT
WORKINGMEN BELONG
TO IT. I AM A CLERK!
I EXPECT A RAISE
PRETTY SOON AND THEN
MY SALARY WILL BE
TWELVE DOLLARS
PER WEEK

Here's Mr. Block

With this issue we introduce to our readers the well known public character, MR. BLOCK.

This interesting personage is often met in public places and he almost invariably take the part of the poor down-trodden employer.

If we can successfully stand off the engraver, or persuade each of our readers to get some subs so as to pay him, we will have MR. BLOCK with us each week.

MR. BLOCK has a large number of conservative ideas in regard to craft unionism, patriotism, the courts, current morale and the like. These look like they had been badly stayed with each week when bumped by the realities of life.

The cartoons will run in series, after the style of Mutt and Jeff. A serious point will be made in a comical manner.

A subscription right now will mean that you will miss none of the series and will save us the trouble of dodging the engraver.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER,
Box 2129,
Spokane, Wash.

E. F.
1912.